

XXX.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.
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THE present paper is the nineteenth of a series on the Histeridæ published in this Magazine.

List of Species.

<i>Plæsius cossyphus</i> , Mars.	<i>Hister apicalis</i> , Fairm., 1898,
<i>Apobletes Migneauxi</i> , Mars.	= <i>Notolister sulcicollis</i> , Lew., 1895.
<i>Platysoma pictipenne</i> .	<i>Pelorurus Cregoei</i> .
<i>Cypturus bengalensis</i> .	<i>Tribalus Hornii</i> .
<i>Hister Lameerei</i> .	<i>Saprinus viridipennis</i> .
— <i>Maindronii</i> .	

Plæsius cossyphus, Mars. Abeille, i. p. 285 (1864).

Marseul was doubtful whether the above was a variety of *P. pudicus*, Mars., or not. I have recently acquired a considerable number of specimens, and I have no doubt it is distinct; beyond the characters mentioned by Marseul, all of which I find are constant, the anterior femora are very distinctly punctured, and their edges are but slightly raised. The femora in *P. pudicus* are smooth and markedly marginate.

Apobletes Migneauxi, Mars. Mon. p. 855. n. 10, fig. 2 (1860).

Herr J. Schmidt published a note on this species in the Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 290 (1892), formed on an erroneous impression. The species is very different to *A. foliaceus*, Payk., and, indeed, to any other described species. The description and figure given by Marseul are both very good, but the mesosternal marginal stria, although very fine, is sometimes, if not always, complete. Marseul says it is interrupted (p. 856), and it may be so in the type specimen.

Platysoma pictipenne, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, depressiusculum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte stria integra leviter bisinuata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevissimis, macula media rubra; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather depressed, black and shining, with a red spot rather before the middle of each elytron equal in width to three of the interstices between the dorsal striæ; the head, frontal stria complete, not strong, and feebly bisinuous anteriorly; the thorax, surface under the microscope appears finely punctured, lateral stria complete, parallel, and close to

the edge, but it is continued behind the head somewhat away from the edge; round the anterior angles there is also a marginal stria; the elytra, the oblique humeral stria is fine but clearly marked, the other humeral striæ are wanting, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete, the second at the base for one third of its length turns inward towards the third, 4-5 are apical and rudimentary; the propygidium is transversely punctured; the pygidium wholly and more densely punctured; the punctures on both appear under the microscope to be obscurely ocellate, outer margin of the pygidium is slightly raised; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum is marginate and feebly sinuous behind the prosternal keel; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The form of this species is similar to *P. carolinum*, Payk., *P. sincerum*, Sch., and others. It is only the second species of *Platysoma* known with maculate elytra.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

Cyrturus bengalensis, sp. n.

Ovalis, oblongus, convexus, æneo-niger; fronte rugoso-punctata; elytris, striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 basi evanescentibus, suturali utrinque vix abbreviata; prosterno stria marginali antice acuminata.

L. 6 mill.

Oval, oblong, convex, brassy black, somewhat shining and very similar to *C. anescens*, Er., in general sculpture; but it differs distinctly in being larger, the head more coarsely and rugosely punctate; the elytral striæ are less clear, owing to their interstices being very densely granulate-punctate (not simply punctulate as in *C. anescens*), the prosternal keel anteriorly is acuminate (not arcuate), the mesosternum is sometimes distinctly punctulate, and the female has two rather small rugose lobe-shaped impressions close together behind the middle of the disk of the pygidium, and on either side of them, but nearer the apex, is a transverse rugose excavation; the two excavations are somewhat larger than the two impressions. In *C. anescens* ♀ the pygidium has a smooth median carina, and on either side of it are two large and deep rugose impressions which occupy the whole area of the disk.

Hab. Bengal.

I am indebted to Herr Hilmar v. Schönfeldt for fourteen examples of this species. *C. anescens* is also reported as occurring in Bengal, but all the specimens in my collection are from the Nilgiri Hills and Ceylon.

Hister Lameerei, sp. n.

Oblongus, convexus, niger, nitidus; elytris, macula lata obscure rubra: fronte stria valida integra, bisinuata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicalibus, suturali ante basin abbreviata; mesosterno emarginato, stria marginali valida (ut in *H. binotatus*); propygidio pygidioque dense punctatis; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oblong, convex, black and shining, with the elytra obscurely red except narrowly at the margins and the region of the scutellum; the head, frontal stria deep and complete, feebly bisinuous anteriorly; the thorax, the marginal stria and two lateral striæ are like those of *H. binotatus*, Er., except that the outer lateral is short and confined to the region of the anterior angle; the elytra, humeral stria is similar to that of *H. binotatus* except that it reaches the apex, dorsal 1-3 complete, 4-5 apical and short, sutural shortened before the base; the propygidium and pygidium are densely punctate, some of the punctures are ocellate; the prosternum is without striæ, and the mesosternum is emarginate, with a strong marginal stria; the form of both sterna closely resembles those of *H. binotatus*; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

This species is similar to, but larger and more convex than, *H. binotatus*, Er.

Hab. El Oued, Sahara (*A. Lameere*, 9th May, 1898). Two examples.

Hister Maindronii, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria retrorsum acuminata; pronoto utrinque foveolato, stria integra sed basi parum abbreviata; elytris rare rubro-maculatis, striis 1-4 integris, 5 ante medium abbreviata, suturali obsoleta; propygidio pygidioque parce punctatis; mesosterno subsinuato, stria interrupta; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, posticis biseriatis multipinosis. L. 6-7 mill.

The above is distinguished from *H. bipustulatus*, F., by its much larger size, shortened fifth dorsal stria, sutural stria rudimentary, and by the mesosternal stria being interrupted behind the prosternal keel. Of the six examples I possess, one only has a red elytral spot similar to that of *H. bipustulatus*. *Hister scutellaris*, Er., *lentus* and *depistor*, Mars., belong to the same group with a foveolate thorax.

Hab. Kurrachi (*Maindron*), Sept. 1896.

Hister apicalis, Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xlii. p. 470 (1898).

= *Notolister sulcicollis*, Lew. Ent. M. M. ser. 2, xxxi. p. 187 (1895); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vi. p. 290, pl. x. fig. 7 (1899).

Pelorurus Cregoei, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, modice convexus; elytris viridi-æneis; fronte concava; pronoto stria marginali integra, lateribus punctato; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-3 geminatis, 4-5 apicalibus, suturali subintegra; pygidio utrinque compresso, basi excepta.

L. $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Shortly oval, somewhat convex, coppery black beneath, with the elytra brassy green; the head punctulate, margined laterally, and the forehead concave; the thorax, lateral stria well marked and complete, broadly but not very closely punctured laterally, with a few transverse punctures before the scutellum; the elytra, striæ 1-3 geminate, deep and punctured, but in the third stria the inner line is interrupted before the base, 4 is represented by a complete outer line and a short inner apical line (these do not join), 5 consists of a short apical line, with an apical puncture to represent the outer line, it also has a basal puncture; the sutural stria is a single rather fine line, feebly shortened at the base and sinuous apically; the propygidium has two shallow impressions, and the punctures are slightly intricate and largest at the sides; the pygidium is compressed on either side except at the base, which is transversely triangular and is on the same plane as the propygidium.

This species is somewhat similar to *P. formosus*, Sch., and *P. glaucopterus*, Mars., but it is more convex than the first and it differs from the second in its dorsal striation &c.

Hab. Bulawayo, Matabeleland (*J. P. Cregoe*).

Tribalus Hornii, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexus, piceus vel nigro-piceus; elytris sæpe utrinque late rufo-brunneis; fronte, stria laterali supra oculos elevata; pronoto antice angustato, basi transversim rugoso-punctato, stria marginali integra ad angulos elevata; elytris, striis humeralibus (externa et interna) integris, dorsalibus obsolete; pygidio, antennis, pedibusque rufo-brunneis.

L. $2-2\frac{1}{3}$ mill.

Oval, convex, piceous or nigro-piceous, shining; elytra sometimes with a lateral broad reddish-brown margin; the head, forehead not concave, but impressed on either side close to the lateral stria, which is markedly elevated over the eyes; the thorax is clearly and finely punctulate, especially on the sides, along the edge of the base is a transverse rugose band of punctures, the marginal stria is entire and elevated laterally behind the anterior angles; the elytra, surface punctulate like

that of the thorax, outer and inner humeral stria fine and complete, dorsal striæ almost obsolete, but indications of short striæ are to be seen near the base, there is no sutural; the propygidium and pygidium are finely and evenly punctulate, the pygidium is usually distinctly reddish brown, the propygidium partly so; the prosternum is broad and the lateral striæ are divergent at either end; the mesosternum, marginal stria is very fine, complete, and close to the edge, the transverse stria at the suture is straight and fine and minutely crenulate.

The general form of this species corresponds with *T. rubriculus*, Sch., and *T. acceptus*, Mars., from South Africa, and is in no way similar to the other known species from Ceylon.

Hab. Matala and Negambo, Ceylon.

Captured by Dr. Walther Horn during his visit to Ceylon in 1899, and to whom I have had much pleasure in dedicating the species.

Saprinus viridipennis, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, nitidus; pronoto cupreo, margine ciliato, lateribus elytrisque viridibus; prosterno lævi haud striato; mesosterno marginato; tibiis anticis ciliatis, valide 3-dentatis.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat oblong; thorax brightly copper, with the lateral punctured margins greenish; elytra and the pygidia brilliant green, body beneath more obscure; the head punctulate, stria entire; the thorax smooth on the disk, with a broad lateral band of somewhat coarse and confluent punctures; the elytra are very finely and sparingly punctulate on the apical half, the outer humeral stria complete, inner humeral short and basal, 1 dorsal long and apically nearly joins the outer humeral, 2–5 are nearly equal one to another and are nearly two thirds of the elytral length, sutural stria shortened before the base; the pygidia are evenly and rather densely punctured; the prosternum, the keel has no striæ, but is smooth and narrows anteriorly; the mesosternum is truncate and marginate; the anterior tibiæ have three strong teeth and a small basal one, the inner edges of the anterior tibiæ and femora are ciliate.

Somewhat resembles *S. letus*, Er., but the thorax is ciliate, elytra without any bluish tint, the prosternum is without striæ, and the dentations of the tibiæ are different.

Hab. Australia (C. H. French).

Examples in the Belgium Museum and in my own cabinet.